

Arizona Weekly Enterprise

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, A. T.

THOS. F. WEEDIN, Ed. and Prop'r.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One copy, one year, \$5.00
One copy, six months, \$3.00
One copy, three months, \$1.50

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FLORENCE, SATURDAY, JUN. 17, '82

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Territorial Convention which convenes at Phoenix July 11th, 1882, to nominate candidates for Congress and Superintendent of Public Instruction and other business, will be held at the court-house in the town of Florence, on Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1882. The proceeds will be entitled to the following representation:

Phoenix..... 3 Delegates
Pinal..... 2
Silver King..... 2
San Pedro, including Riverside..... 2
Casa Grande..... 1
Maricopa..... 1
Mineral Hill, including Butte City..... 1
All other precincts one each.

Members of the party in each precinct are earnestly solicited to take the necessary action to have a full representation.

Entered at the Florence Post-Office as second-class matter.

Member for Pinal, Territorial Central Democratic Committee.

The receipts of the postal department for the year just past are nearly \$1,000,000 in excess of the expenditure.

A DISPATCH from Washington announces the resignation of DeForest Porter as judge of the 2nd judicial district of Arizona.

GRAHAM county is to have a newspaper soon to air her ills and parade her virtues. The plant will be potted at Safford, the county seat.

THE Hon. Patrick Hamilton, has slid off the editorial tripod of the *Epitaph* and the Hon. Samuel Purdy, now manages that journalistic battery single handed.

THE Associated Press, being short of news, informs us this week that the report announcing Blain to be a candidate for governor of Maine is discredited in Chicago.

THE *Star* announces water as one of the possible future luxuries of Tucson. We always supposed our pithy contemporary looked upon water more as a luxury than a necessity.

A BLACK denizen who attempted an outrage upon the person of a seven year old child in Monroe county Mississippi on the 12th was promptly converted into a cold corpse by indignant citizens.

It is again announced that congress will adjourn on or about the 7th of July. The members are probably growing weary from their protracted wreathe over mops; they have done nothing else, as far as the public can see.

THE house has concurred in the Senate amendment to the army appropriation bill, naming sixty-four as the age at which army officers shall be placed on the retired list, and making retirement at that age compulsory.

It is announced by the friends of Mr. Arthur that he has wisely concluded not to pass his plate for a second bid of Presidential pudding. This is about the first sign of sanity he has exhibited since election of the White House.

THE sensational Indian report telegraphed the *Star* from Riverside, was, to use a modern euphemism, to utterly utter in its garbines. It read like a story of the Arabian Nights, and we were surprised to see our clear-sighted contemporary give credence to such an absurd piece of fiction.

THE *Courier* will please remember that Hon. G. H. Oury is a resident of Florence, and not attempt to prejudice the northern democracy against him by charging that he is a resident of Tucson, and hence identified with the local interests of that place. Such tactics are as unfair as they are unmanly.

OSKORN has gone Republican by the usual majority. The Chinese question, it seems, cut no figure in the contest. This is explainable upon the ground that the Welfoot yomany have not yet suffered from Mongolian competition nor witnessed the corrupting influences of their social life.

THE denizens of Cochise county have delegated Hon. Pat. Hamilton and Mr. Thos. Sorin to represent them at the Denver exposition. Let the former take a sack of his "Resources of Arizona" with him for distribution. It will furnish amusement for the visitors during their leisure hours.

THE *El Paso Lone Star* has the following: "It is reported on the streets that the Mexicans under General Fuero a few days ago made a treaty with the Indians of Juh's and Nana's bands and then rolled off five barrels of whiskey to them. The red skins got jolly drunk and were then all quietly killed off by the Mexicans."

MURRAY MATERNON has returned from the east, and resumed his duties as editorial and business manager of the Prescott *Democrat*. As a consequence the name of Hon. Grant Oury appears at the head of the editorial columns of the *Democrat* as its choice for delegate. Mr. Maternon does not propose to be sectional in his politics.

THE *Boston Advertiser* of the 12th has the following interesting item: "Another Buton railroad in Mexico. The Bee Line, both ends of which are in the United States, is the last project practically commenced. It begins at National City, near San Diego, at present the terminus of the California Southern Railroad, and runs southeast through northern Mexico 470 miles to Calabansa, Arizona, running twelve miles in the United States at the west end."

SEVATOR FERRY has reported a bill authorizing the post office department to issue postal cards with a flap, to cover the message and gummed along the edges so that it can be sealed the same as an envelope. The cards are to be sold at the same price as the ordinary postal cards, and they can be used for private business as safely as can a letter.

The general committee of the anti-machine republicans of New York, organized on the evening of the 12th with 147 delegates present. The meeting adopted resolutions denouncing the republican party of New York city as being under the control of ten men, and declaring that the anti-machine men would not vote for any candidates put up by the bosses.

PRINCE HENRY, son of the Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, will visit this country in October, and it is safe to predict that a disgusting exhibition of American funkyness will be witnessed on his arrival. Notwithstanding our proud boast that all men are created free and equal, American society never misses an opportunity to throw itself at the feet of titled foreigners in worshipful adoration.

SOME of the horrors of the French commune were enacted in the streets of Alexandria, Egypt, last week, and there is a probability that the Khedive will be forced to abdicate, unless he should be sustained by foreign intervention. He has lost favor with the army and they refuse to quell the rioters. The English and French consuls were assaulted by the mob, and a number of foreign residents were killed. The disturbance may lead to serious complications.

'BLEEDING KANSAS' is beginning to discover that the colored brethren whom she received with open arms and loud protestations of affection, are no real saints, than are the average white people. Three of them were lynched at Lawrence, Saturday, for murder, and a large party of their countrymen threaten to shed white blood in retaliation. It would be too bad if Kansas should receive a hoist from her own people.

THE people of the east are beginning to see and appreciate the evils of political bossism, and are uniting in a determined effort to stamp it out. This monster should have been throttled in its infancy; it has grown to such proportions now that great difficulty will attend its strangulation. But God grant that the crusaders against it may triumph. It has brought the political morals of the country to a very low ebb, and made office an article of merchandise.

WHEN Paton Tiffany's letter to the Indian commissioner shall be made public he will be the most cordially hated wretch that ever mismanaged an Indian agency, and the people—especially those of the counties bordering on the reservation—will justify the *Enterprise* in its severe arraignments of that doughty deacon. He has been posing before the people in the role of injured innocence, but the mask will soon be lifted, and he will be seen in his real character of hypocrite and traitor.

A SPECIAL to the *Examiner* says: "The Pacific railroads are making an effort to prevent the passage in the House of a bill which passed the Senate on Friday, compelling the payment of State taxes on lands granted to the roads. They have heretofore only obtained patents for their lands when the bargain is made to sell them to settlers, thus avoiding the payment of millions of dollars in taxes. The bill compels the payment of taxes on all lands granted them, whether there is a prospect of a sale or not."

THE rumor to the effect that orders had been received at San Carlos, to disarm the Indians lacks confirmation, and we fear it is groundless. We do not doubt that Secretary Teller voiced his honest convictions when he declared that the Indians should be clothed and compelled to eat their bread in the sweat of their brow the same as other people, but we do doubt his ability to bring about a consummation so devoutly to be wished, in the face of the powerful opposition the Indian will offer to such an undertaking.

THE Superintendent of a certain eastern mining company operating in this county needs recalling. He is a spiritualist and lays out his work according to the direction of invisible experts whom he credits with knowing the exact whereabouts of ore bodies. He runs drifts and cross-cuts, sinks shafts, in fact performs all of his exploration work under the fancied guidance of these mythical miners of the spirit world. It is a regular game of "blind-man buff" and there can be nothing but failure to store for a company whose mines are opened by this method.

AS WILL be seen by a communication published on the local page, the citizens of Pinal and Pioneer districts, pursuant to a call published in the *Enterprise*, met at Suter's Hall Saturday evening, en masse and unanimously elected Mr. P. A. Brown, of that place, to take charge of Pinal county's mineral exhibit at the Denver Exposition. Mr. Brown is fitted for the position both by ability and experience and possesses the additional requisite of honesty and sobriety. He is a practical miner and assayer and thoroughly acquainted with the ores of the country. Therefore he is amply qualified to select, test and classify our ores, and to represent us intelligently at the exposition. He asks for and should receive the hearty co-operation of our mine-owners and citizens generally. We are all either directly or indirectly interested in making the exhibit a success. And in order to accomplish the latter we must render Mr. Brown whatever aid we can in the way of collecting samples and data. During the short time intervening between now and the opening of the exposition it will be utterly impossible for the commissioner to visit all the districts of the county and select samples of their ore and data of their mines, hence he must depend in a great measure on mine-owners furnishing him with ore specimens from and information of their properties. There must be no delay in this matter as the time for classifying and shipping the ore is short. Information relative to the expense will be found in the report of the meeting.

THE Northern Pacific land grant embraces 29,900,000 acres of land, which are worth, according to the company's estimate, \$2.50 per acre, or altogether \$99,750,000. By the terms of the grant this vast stretch of land has been forfeited to the government, but a majority of the House judiciary committee report in favor of allowing the company to keep it. When the congressional campaign opens this fall, these sordid tricksters, who are slaves to corporation gold, will be heard parading their love for the dear people, and praying for a return to the Washington market. Of course their asking will be not in vain, for as Barnum has truly said, the American people like to be humbugged.

SOME people have maintained that the President's proclamation worked no injury to the mining interests of this Territory, and for the enlightenment of that class we desire to state that nearly one-half million dollars sent into this Territory for investment in mines were driven out by that damphool document. We know of one instance in which \$200,000 sent to Tucson for investment was ordered to be returned to New York the next morning after the proclamation appeared in the New York papers. The reason given for the withdrawal was to the effect that the capitalists did not deem it wise to invest in the Territory while life and property were at the mercy of armed outlaws.

THE *Courier* accuses Hon. Grant Oury of being sectional, but does not state the ground upon which its accusation is based. We would like to have our contemporary present the proof of its charge. It can certainly find nothing sectional in any of the measures Mr. Oury has introduced in Congress, nor can it name a single private or public utterance of his that was a thing of sectional prejudice. He has labored earnestly and conscientiously for the welfare of the Territory as a whole. This is conceded by even his strongest political enemies, and they would naturally scrutinize his actions closely, and be quick to detect any cause for complaint. We fear our neighbor's observation is colored by the green glasses he looks through.

MURPHY, Moyer and Gibson, who murdered the man Levy in the streets of Tucson, have been held to answer without bail. Judging from the testimony taken at the preliminary examination, the murder was as cold blooded as it was cowardly, and the perpetrators of it should be made to suffer the severest penalty the law prescribes for such offenses. From all accounts, Levy was a dangerous character, but that did not justify his enemies in shooting him down like a dog. Outrages of this character have been altogether too numerous in Arizona for the good of the Territory, and it is time to put a quietus on them by making a few heady examples of the men who engage in them. There is no need of law and no hope of progress here if life can be taken with impunity.

BILLS have been introduced in both branches of congress authorizing the consolidation of the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific under the name of the latter, and confirming to the new company all the Texas Pacific land grant. This grant includes a large portion of the best agricultural and grazing lands in Arizona. By the terms of the grant this land has been forfeited and should have reverted back to the public domain. Bills were introduced at the present session providing for such restoration, but, as we predicted at the time, the corporation lobby defeated them. The time is coming, and it lies not far in the future either,—when there will be a war between the corporations and the people. The latter have been robbed and oppressed by these plutocratic organizations till they are growing desperate and it will require but little more to goad them into open revolt.

MEMRS. J. R. Hamblett, J. W. Feistritz and John Goff returned to Tombstone yesterday morning from Sonora. These gentlemen left here on the 18th of May to inspect the Colorado mine, situated in the Sahupia district, in the San Yacinto range of the Sierra Madre. Mr. Hamblett, who represents a syndicate of New York capitalists, is enthusiastic over the extent and richness of the Colorado. He states that the ledge on which it is situated can be distinctly traced for twenty-five miles, and that it is several hundred feet wide. It was Mr. Hamblett's first visit to Mexico, and he is enthusiastic over the mineral wealth of the country and the kindness and generosity of the people. He says, however, that there is a portion of the country pretty tough to travel over. From Baucahuco to Tepic the country is either barren of all vegetation and sandy, or filled with lava. But near the end of the journey the traveler is agreeably surprised, as he will almost step from a lava bed into a verdant valley with all the tropical fruits and flowers in full bloom. Mr. Hamblett thinks the people of Sonora are the most hospitable in the world. He met nothing but kindness and good cheer from the people, and the more intelligent are active in inducing the investment of American capital in the development of mines. The great Colorado mine of which he speaks contains gold and silver, with the former metal largely predominating. It is now down about 200 feet, and pierced with a tunnel to a distance of 185 feet. Plenty of water and timber can be found in the vicinity of the mine, and a native people anxious for American settlers.—*Epitaph*.

ON Wednesday morning a wounded Mexican, whose name we were unable to ascertain, arrived from Pioneer and put himself under the care of Dr. Cook for treatment. It appears that on Tuesday evening some one, whose name the man refused to divulge, and who at the time was but a few feet distant, fired a revolver at him, the ball, one of 44 caliber, entering the back of his neck, traversing the side of his head and leaving near the ear, nearly tearing that member out. His escape from death was something miraculous, as the ball barely missed the brain. His head is badly mangled, but he will doubtless recover. The man is quite reticent in regard to the matter and no further particulars could be elicited from him.—*Globe Silver Belt*.

Denver Mining Exhibition.

Arrangements have been made for holding at Denver, Colorado, in the month of August, 1882, the first exhibition ever organized in America principally for mining machinery, ores, products of mills, smelting works and other establishments connected with the mining industry. The plan of the exhibition has been received with great favor, and it is already certain that the most important and valuable collection of ores, machinery and reduction products ever gathered in the United States will be exhibited at Denver. Large numbers of men interested in mines, investors, managers, miners, millmen, scientific men and others connected with the development of the great mining industry will be present. The American Institute of Mining Engineers, which numbers among its members more than one thousand of the leading mining men in America, will hold during the exhibition its first meeting west of the Mississippi river. In every respect this exhibition and the gathering of prominent men to which it will give rise will be important to Western mining interests, which will receive the principal attention both in the exhibition and in the meeting of the engineers. Arizona cannot afford to pass this favorable opportunity without energetic action. Much as our reasonable mining resources deserve attention and development, they will not receive it unless we bring them to the knowledge of the world at proper times and places. The Denver Exposition is the best time and place which has been afforded for the mining industry of mining in Arizona. For the purpose of producing concerted action on the part of Arizona mining men, his Excellency, Governor Tittle, has issued an address to the people, in which he calls upon the residents of each mining district to choose a representative before the 16th day of June, and he has also appointed me Commissioner for the whole Territory. Under this commission I hereby notify all District Commissioners that collections of ores and other exhibits should be sent properly packed and charges prepaid to one of the following points: Yuma, Maricopa, Tucson, Benson, Wilcox, Bowie, in that order, at the railroad station before July 15th. As to the kind of exhibits desired this is necessarily governed by the character of mining resources in the Territory. Arizona has already become remarkable for its free milling silver ores and oxidized copper ores, and both of these should receive the utmost attention, as they are the subject of inquiry amongst mining men and investors. The Territory also contains extensive deposits of gold, silver, iron ores and coal, which should be properly placed before the world.

In general the exhibits will naturally fall into broad classes like the following: I.—Free milling silver ores. II.—Base silver ores. III.—Oxidized copper ores. IV.—Sulphuretted copper ores. V.—Lead ores. VI.—Lead ores with gold and silver. VII.—Fluxes and fuels. VIII.—Sulphuretted gold ores. IX.—In connection with the above, iron ores and limestones suitable for fluxes, and coal. X.—Products of mills and reduction works. XI.—Plans and models of mines, mills and chemical factories. XII.—Clear and detailed descriptions of the methods adopted for treating the ores, with plans of machinery. XIII.—Each district should send one set of specimens of country rock, showing the limestone, shale, quartzite or granite, and especially any eruptive rocks that occur in the district. XIV.—Specimens of ore mined, ore treated and bullion produced since the beginning of mining operations, and especially for the year which has elapsed since the collection of the census statistics up to June 1, 1882. In addition, the wood, water and agricultural resources of each district should be given; or failing the existence of these, the usual source of supply should be stated.

In regard to the twelfth and thirteenth classes of exhibits, I wish to say that this exhibition can be made of great educational value to the mining profession if the managers of mills and other reduction works will give to the Commissioner a short account of the methods used in reducing their ores, and if they will send stamps, number of drops, size of screens, single or double discharge, weight of pan charge, length of pan run, use of chemicals both as to quantity and mode of adding them, mode of handling quicksilver, and also the attention of quantity of each, proportions of settling tanks, all questions that affect losses, whether in slimes or tailings, are some of the points desired. In smelting works, the quantity of fuel, the use of fluxes and fuels, the losses in slag and dust, the management of sulphuretted ores, and everything that relates to obtaining a merchantable product in one operation, will be in place. It is to be remembered also that the attention of thinking men will be aroused most certainly by descriptions of experiments, novel arrangements and the frank statement of difficulties, whether overcome or not. A careful selection of specimens showing the country rocks connected with the ore will have great interest for experienced miners. Especially important are the eruptive rocks which usually occur in the vicinity of the mines in Arizona. The exhibition will be attended by scientific men who are interested in such collections, and who will freely give their aid in making the ore deposits of Arizona understood and appreciated. Specimens of ore should be accompanied by an assay giving the amount of gold, silver, copper and lead. It is intended to collect all such facts into a suitable publication. To increase the value of this work it is requested that a short statement should be sent from each district giving the position, altitude, surface character (whether mountainous or rolling), population and other facts of the district at large, and also the special facts connected with each mine represented in the exhibit. Each district will also supply a case to contain its exhibit, and such cases when intended for a table should be two and one-half feet wide, fifteen inches high at the front and eight inches high in front, inside measurement, with a hinged cover at the back; length sufficient to contain the specimens sent. Wall cases to contain specimens should be six feet high and eighteen inches deep. If any district wishes to appoint a commissioner, any person desiring to exhibit can send his specimens marked as above, prepaid charges, and write to the nearest appointed commissioner, asking him to take charge of his exhibit.

District Commissioners, when appointed, are requested to communicate with me for the purpose of securing harmony of action. Communications on the subject of the exhibition may be addressed to me or to Thomas R. Sorin, Assistant Commissioner, Tombstone, A. T.

DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING. 1. Select fresh specimens if possible. 2. Wash them clean, using a tooth brush to remove hardened clay. 3. Do not paste any label on them. 4. Write separate labels for each specimen, giving name of mine, district, county and owner. 5. If necessary to mark the specimen use red paint and a small camel's hair brush, and make small figures. 6. Wrap the specimen with its label in paper. 7. Pack in a strong box and fill the box, so as to prevent shaking. Do not use sawdust, but pack in with paper.

8. Paste the printed address attached to this circular on one end of the box, and also mark the top with ink. Packages not marked with ink will not be received by the railroad. All packages should be addressed as follows:

JOHN A. CHURCH, Mining Exposition, Denver, Colorado.

The old "Jones" mine, formerly the property of Bob Grooms et al., but now in possession of Mr. Roderbush, of New York, is being developed as rapidly as circumstances will admit. I found freight of all descriptions enroute for the field of operations, the Hot Springs appearing to be a present depot of supplies. A smelter is at Maricopa, and not less than \$10,000 worth of merchandise is in transit for Castle Creek. It is satisfactory to perceive such evidence of vigor, with faith in the country which Mr. Roderbush is helping so largely to bring into well merited prominence. Let us hope that his efforts may reap the reward to which they are entitled. I much regret that a brief visit to the Hot Springs did not afford me the desired opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mr. Roderbush. I find considerable activity prevailing on all sides concerning mines.—The most notable discovery was recently made by a Mr. McGowan. I met that gentleman proceeding to his mine with an excellent outfit, prepared like a sensible man to prove up his property without delay. At this juncture I am prevented making public the precise location thereof, but Mr. McGowan assured me of a true fissure vein, twelve feet wide, cropping boldly above the surface ground for over a thousand feet, and that although the ore was low grade at present, he felt every confidence that development would show up one of the best mines in the country. Mr. McGowan is a good, true man, and an excellent miner, and I know that all will unite in wishing him every success.—I learn incidentally that works of some description are in process of erection at Mr. Farley's camp, on West Humburg. I could obtain no particulars, so will leave this matter until I can secure from Mr. Farley himself reliable information.—Jack Evans is doing good work on his copper mine, specimens of ore from which can be seen at the Miner Office, or at Mr. Murphy's saloon. An extension on one of his mines gives "Jack" a clear 3,000 feet of copper croppings, and that a vast body of this verdant mineral is lying perdue is a very evident fact. No matter how closely it may conceal itself, it cannot long escape the skilled eye of its owner, for no more thorough and experienced miner can be found in the country. May fortune attend his earnest endeavor.—Correspondence Prescott *Miner*.

The Old Globe Copper company have now on hand one hundred tons of coke and more on the way. The works are full of ore.—Mack Morris bullion shipments for the week, \$5,340.64; total to date \$543,117.26.—Globe's silver bullion shipment for June, (ten days) through Wells, Fargo & Co., \$23,636.49.—Globe *Silver Belt*.

MINING NOTES.—No time for extended remarks to-night. Suffice it to say that the furnace in Big Bug district is running tons of bullion out of Silver Belt ore; that Mr. Shaffer will commence making bullion, with his Lynx creek furnace, to-day; that the Green Creek mill will start to-day; that Messrs. Chase and McAdams are thoroughly satisfied with their mines in Turkey creek district; that the company, of which Mr. Chase is the Superintendent, have a mill and hoisting machinery in Big Bug district; that Mr. Chase desires transportation to take machinery, etc., to Turkey creek; that Mr. Merrington has struck it rich in the Chicago mine, Groom creek; that Geo. E. Berry has now a road to his Adel mine, and will send rich ore to Groom creek mill; that Mr. Brown leaves, to-day, to pump water out of the Tiger; that to sum up, the mining industry of our section is taking good care of itself.—BRADSHAW DISTRICT.—The hope long entertained, that active operations would soon be inaugurated at the Tiger, is about to be realized. Water is now being pumped out of the mine, the 200-foot location formerly owned by W. C. Collier is now a part of the discovery location or Tiger proper, it having been sold to the Tiger company by L. Bashford for the sum of \$11,750. We know not how soon the company will start the mill, but the work of extracting and raising ore will, we learn, soon be commenced.—Mr. E. S. Junior, who is developing his Cougar, Eclipse and other properties in Prescott, and although he does not say much, we knew by looking at him that he is heartily pleased with his prospects.—Prescott *Courier*.

The mining district of this name is but six miles south of Prescott. Its ledges were, for many years, thought to be too near town to be of much value. People know better now. The Huntington mill, recently erected for a New York mining company, is running and doing good work. Mr. Merrington, the superintendent, has overcome many difficulties, not the least of which was the eradication of doubt and uncertainty from the minds of some members of the company, planted there by letters from jealous individuals here who, we hear, are in the habit of slandering all mines in which they are not interested.—The mill is running and doing good work. The company's Chicago mine is looking well and yielding a great deal of rich ore.—George E. Berry has completed a road to his Adel mine and had, a short time ago, on the dump, twenty tons of rock worth at least \$80 per ton gold.—Burton & Co. are putting up a winn with which they will raise ore from the Parkermine. Other mine owners are taking out ore, and chances are that not only will the little mill be kept running, but that more stamps will soon be added.—*Democrat*.

Thos. F. Weedon, lately of Fremont, and at one time city editor of the *Herald*, has now become sole proprietor of the Florence (Arizona) *Enterprise*. Tom is a brick, wherever he is and may be relied upon to do his part toward evangelizing the Arizonians.—Ouala (Neb.) *Daily Herald*.

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. HARVEY, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

HORACE L. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Florence, Pinal Co., A. T.

Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory.

J. W. DAVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

GEORGE L. WRATTEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FLORENCE, ARIZONA.

AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

W. R. STONE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MINING INTERESTS A SPECIALTY. PINAL CITY, A. T.

CASA GRANDE HOTEL

Casa Grande, Arizona.

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DAILY FOR FLORENCE, PINAL, SILVER KING, GLOBE and surrounding Camps.

(First publication April 29th, 1882)

Application No. 183 for a Patent to the Silver Queen Lode.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, TUCSON, ARIZONA, April 24th, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Whitmer and Lyman Ferris, whose postoffice address is in care of T. L. Stiles, their agents, Tucson, Pinal county, Arizona, have this day filed their application for a patent for 1,485 linear feet of the Silver Queen mine or vein bearing silver and gold, with surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in the San Pedro mining district, county of Pinal and Territory of Arizona, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 37, in said district, said No. 37 being as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the initial monument of claim at the NE and thence at a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 1," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 2," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 3," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 4," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 5," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 6," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 7," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 8," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 9," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 10," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 11," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 12," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 13," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 14," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 15," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 16," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 17," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 18," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 19," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 20," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 21," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 22," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 23," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 24," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 25," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 26," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 27," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 28," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 29," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 30," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 31," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 32," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 33," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 34," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 35," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 36," thence N. 78 deg. 28 min. E. 300 feet to the center of SW corner of a cedar post, 42 1/2 inches square, 5 feet long, 2 feet in the ground, in a monument of stones and marked "S. Q. No. 37